

THE ALMA RECORD

BARCOCK & GROSSKOPF, Publishers

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H. S. BARCOCK, Editor

ELINOR G. BARCOCK, Associate Editor

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AN OLD-HEN'S APRON STRING

Did you ever hear of an old hen's apron string? Well, if you didn't, you are not up to date, rather old fashioned, so to speak.

Now don't fussed because I said that you are old fashioned and out of date. It doesn't take long to get that way nowadays, when something, new, advanced, and up-to-date bobs up every morning, and it is really not a disgrace to be out of date because we all get there sooner or later if we live long enough. Some of us don't have to live long at that.

But I suppose you are wondering about that old hen's apron string, so I will return to the subject and give you full details and pass on to you my full store of knowledge which, after all, is limited by my stupid inability to grasp a new idea or take in the full meaning of really up-to-date language.

Recently a party of three girls, nice looking and well dressed, were passing along the street, and when opposite a place of entertainment, one suggested that the three go in and have some fun. Another seconded the motion, but the third said, "No, I can't go in tonight. I promised Mother that I would come right home and help her. To which the first answered, "Oh, I wouldn't be tied to any old hen's apron string," and the second girl added, "Betcher life I wouldn't be either. A good time for mine." And undoubtedly for fear of the horrible experience of being tied to an "Old hen's apron string," the third girl broke the promise made to her mother and went in with the other two who apparently had broken loose from the old hen's apron string when they were very small chicks, not yet realizing that in time they are more than likely to develop into old hens themselves and have their chicks wander around over the commons, a prey to hawks, owls, weasels, skunks and other varmints.

The third girl swallowed the insult offered her mother by the other two, who apparently had so far lost respect for their own mother that they could brazenly refer to a mother's authority as "An old hen's apron string."

The story of the Old Hen's Apron string was not made in Germany, or imported from the land of the Hottentots, nor yet was it hatched in a red light district, but it was an actual occurrence upon the streets of Alma, with all of our boasted culture, within the past month, and we are forced to the conclusion that there are at least three mothers of well dressed girls in Alma who are in the unique position of being regarded by their own bright daughters as old hens with apron strings. We hope that there are no more than three, but appearances on the streets sometimes would indicate that there may be others.

And when I come to think about the old hens we used to have on the farm I do not recall that any of them had apron strings, but I do recall that they all had sense and mother instinct enough to hover their chicks at night, coo to them and protect them until they were big enough to care for themselves and keep out of the way of the birds of prey, and come to think of it that is quite likely the reason none of those old hens ever had to have any apron strings.

THE DEBS PARDON

President Harding has pardoned Eugene V. Debs, who was sentenced to serve ten years in a Federal prison on a charge of obstructing the draft, and other acts of a treasonable nature.

We believe that the pardoning of Debs is a serious mistake, because it has a great tendency to disregard law, and encourage disrespect for the constitution of the United States.

Debs is an intelligent man and he committed the acts against his country and fellow countrymen deliberately and in defiance of the constitution with full knowledge of the offense and the consequences. He not only plotted against the welfare of our country in time of war, but encouraged and urged others to do so also. Could he have had his way he would have upset the entire defense program, regardless of consequences to anyone.

He is no sooner given his liberty than he announces that he is a citizen of the world, and will not stop fighting until his fellow prisoners are released from prison. His announcement shows plainly that he has no regard for his country, and casts aside his American citizenship with a wave of the hand. His declaration to free his fellow prisoners does not take into consideration their offense or their disloyalty. Their endangering the lives of American soldiers by their acts means nothing to him. He has determined to fight his government for their release and undoubtedly will try to make them citizens of the world.

Amongst those prisoners whom he has sworn to free is big Bill Haywood, a man who has been a trouble maker and a menace to government.

Upon his arrival in Terre Haute, he was met by a crowd, and escorted to his residence like a conquering hero, while the band played the Marseillaise with as much gusto as though they had never heard of The Star-Spangled Banner.

THE SCALES DRAW CLOSER

Every business man who knows the difference between a black ink balance and a red ink balance—the difference between profit and loss—will be interested in reading the statistics of our foreign trade during the past year. In January we exported goods to the value of \$654,000,000, in round numbers, and imported goods to the value of \$209,000,000, leaving a balance in our favor of \$445,000,000. Since that time exports have decreased and imports increased until in November the exports were only \$295,000,000 and the imports \$211,000,000 leaving a balance of \$84,000,000 in our favor. So long as the balance is in our favor, the fact that it is small need not worry us greatly, but the drift of trade is cause for some concern. If the exports continue to go down and the imports either increase or remain stationary, it is only a question of a few months, perhaps only one or two months, when the balance will be against us. Every reduction in exports means reduced production, curtailed payrolls, and diminished domestic industry. Every purchase abroad means that much less for expenditure at home. Thus far no method of curtailing imports has ever been devised except a protective tariff, and if it is good business to protect a city against itinerant, irresponsible peddlers, it is equally good business to protect our country and our industries.

Where Your Taxes Go

How Uncle Sam Spends Your Money in Conducting Your Business

By EDWARD G. LOWRY

Author "Washington Close-Ups," "Banks and Financial Systems," etc. Contributor Political and Economic Articles to Leading Periodicals and a Writer of Recognized Authority on the National Government's Business Methods.

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VI.

WHERE YOUR MONEY GOES

I am indebted to the late Dr. E. B. Rosa, of the United States bureau of standards, whose analyses of government expenditures I have already quoted in these articles, for the following comprehensive survey of how the taxes you pay to the government are apportioned in expenditures. It will give you the clearest and best idea of where your money goes. For his purpose Doctor Rosa took the actual appropriations for the fiscal year 1920, amounting to a total of \$5,086,000,706, as given in the regular supply bills and three deficiency bills prior to May 1, 1920. For convenience he divided the purposes for which this money was spent into six groups as follows:

Group I.—Obligations arising from recent and previous wars, including interest on the public debt, pensions, war-risk insurance, rehabilitation and care of soldiers, deficit in the operation of railways, expenditures of the shipping board, European food relief and the loans to government employees to cover partially the increased cost of living due to the war, a total of \$3,855,482,580.

Group II.—War and Navy departments—expenses somewhat above a permanent peace-time basis—\$1,424,138,077.

Group III.—Primary governmental functions, including congress, President and White House staff, courts and penal establishments, departments of justice, state, treasury, interior, commerce, labor, interstate commerce, and other commissions, one-half the District of Columbia, including all the necessary functions of government other than defense, except the commercial activities of Group V and the research, educational and developmental work of Group VI—\$1,811,687,225.

Group IV.—Public works, including rivers and harbors, public buildings, reclamation service, post roads, national parks and railway in Alaska—\$168,205,557.

Group V.—Commercial or self-supporting activities, including the post office, land office, Panama canal and housing corporation, which, taken together, earn their expenses.

Group VI.—Research, educational and developmental, including the wide range of work of the Agricultural department, geological survey, bureau of mines, coast and geodetic survey, bureau of standards, bureau of fisheries, bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, bureau of labor statistics, women's and children's bureaus, vocational education, colleges for agriculture and mechanic arts, library of congress, Smithsonian institution and the public health service—\$57,003,061.

Total groups I to VI—\$5,086,000,706.

| Summary. | Per Cent |
|--|----------|
| Group I—Expenditures arising from recent and previous wars, \$3,855,482,580.59 | 75.81 |
| Group II—War and Navy departments, 1,424,138,077.57 | 28.02 |
| Group III—Primary governmental functions, 1,811,687,225.41 | 35.43 |
| Group IV—Public works, 168,205,557.46 | 3.31 |
| Group V—Commercial, educational and developmental, 57,003,061.00 | 1.12 |
| Total, \$5,086,000,706.00 | 100.00 |

The first two groups together amount to 103.8 per cent of the total; public works amounts to 3 per cent, primary governmental functions 35.2 per cent, and research, educational and developmental work, 1 per cent. The population of the country being about 110,000,000, the total budget is about fifty dollars a year per capita, of which fifty cents a year per capita is expended for the wide range of research, educational and developmental work included in Group VI.

"That is, of the fifty dollars a year per capita collected for all purposes, a dollar and a half a year per capita," Doctor Rosa went on to point out, "was spent for what is here called primary functions of government; nearly as much more was put into public works, and fifty cents a year was put back into research, educational and developmental work, to promote scientific research, to increase production and efficiency, to develop wealth, to promote the public health and to conserve our natural resources. That is a very small part of the total—hardly enough to be regarded as a burden on the nation."

"Indeed, one is led to wonder whether the total burden of taxation would not be lighter if the expenditure for scientific and developmental work were increased; if, for example, it were one dollar a year per capita instead of fifty cents. In other words, if \$110,000,000 were expended annually for this creative and productive work, would it not be easier to collect the five and a half billions for other purposes?"

The big money, of course, goes for war, past, present and future, and that is where the saving must be made.

Thirty thousand persons are killed or injured in the United States every day.

A husband was denied a divorce because he couldn't remember the date of his wedding. The judge probably thought that the man who could go and forget that wasn't suffering much from matrimony. — Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Open Forum

This Forum will accept communications up to 200 words in length on matters of community and county interest. Communications in regard to personal controversies, religious discussions and political disputes will not be accepted. All copy must be in not later than Tuesday and all communications must be signed.

TO THE TAXPAYERS

In view of the statements which are being furnished by a certain department in this state, and published in nearly all the papers, and which are misleading and damaging to the standing of the officials of the county, both past and present, I would like to have you read this statement of facts as regards this county, and also be glad to have you investigate as to the truth of my statements.

The articles to which I refer make no exception of this county, and claim that before the installation of the new accounting system no one knew the conditions of any of the different funds. During the last 20 years I have been seven years a member of the board of supervisors, seven years county clerk, and four of the last seven I was deputy county treasurer. I believe I am in a position to know when I say without any qualification that at any time during that time of twenty years any interested person could have found out in five minutes the exact condition of any fund in this county.

It is true that during that time there have been times when the general fund and the poor fund have been overdrawn. But there was no deception or misunderstanding about it and the board of supervisors knew how much it was, and the books of the treasurer showed the amount of the overdraft in red at all times.

The new system may provide a better check on the disbursements than the old, but it is not nearly as efficient in checking up the receipts, and it cost the taxpayers of this county between two and three thousand dollars for forms and books to install the same beside the loss of all the books and forms we had been using, and it costs over a thousand dollars a year to keep it running.

All the other counties which use it are spending money in proportion. It is perfectly safe to say that it has cost the state as a whole up into the hundreds of thousands of dollars to install and other hundreds to buy forms and pay the extra clerks and auditors necessary to keep it in operation.

If the new system is so nearly perfect as its advertisers claim, it should be able to stand on its own merits and not have to depend on misstatements and part truths for its support.

I have had the honor of knowing personally every county officer and nearly every supervisor of the county for the last twenty years, and I hope I may be excused if I feel like making a protest when statements are sent broadcast making no exception of this county, which practically say that the county officers and supervisors accepted office and took pay from the taxpayers and did not know the condition of the funds or where the money was used. I am sure that if any one is anxious to verify any of my statements the treasurer will be glad to assist them and let the people decide whether the public is getting the worth of its money or whether the chief beneficiaries of the system are the supply houses who sell the forms and the ones who hold office by virtue of it.

B. L. Case.

The Story of Our States

By JONATHAN BRACE VII.—MARYLAND



INDIAN arrows played an important part in the founding of Maryland. Lord Baltimore more had been interested in the London company which was financially responsible for the settlement of Virginia. He became so enthusiastic over the possibilities in the new colonies that he decided to found a colony himself. After exploring the country just north of the Potomac he persuaded King Charles I to grant him this territory. In honor of the queen, Henrietta Maria, this new colony was called Maryland.

The payment for this grant was specified as two Indian arrows a year, together with a fifth part of all precious metals which might be mined. As the colony produced no gold or silver the cost of Maryland amounted to only the two arrows each year, and Lord Baltimore became to all intents and purposes an independent sovereign. As a matter of fact the charter was not issued until just after the death of Lord Baltimore, but as the deed was hereditary it descended to the second Lord Baltimore, under whom the first settlement was made at St. Mary's in 1634. This hereditary monarchy continued in force until, under the sixth Lord Baltimore, the Declaration of Independence in 1776 brought it to an end.

In 1788 Maryland adopted the Constitution and took its place as the seventh state in the Union. Its area totals 12,327 square miles, and it is thickly populated, so that Maryland is entitled to eight presidential electors.

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Why That Lame Back?

That morning lameness—those sharp pains when bending or lifting, make work a burden and rest impossible. Don't be handicapped by a bad back—look to your kidneys. You will make no mistake by following this Alma resident's example.

Mrs. William Story, 505 River ave., says: "I was bothered with my back as sharp, darting pains seemed to go all through my back and I was in misery when I tried to work. My back was lame and sore and when I stooped or lifted anything, terrible pains caught me so I could hardly straighten. I had dizzy spells when spots came before my eyes and I suffered with headaches. My kidneys were so bad I was always tired and too weak to do my work but Doan's Kidney Pills bought at Murphy's Drug Store entirely cured me of the complaint."

Price 60c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Story had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.—advertisement 33—2w

Money spent with us buys not only good coal but satisfaction and reliability as well. Brown-Ward Co., phone 27—60tfc

Record Directory

FOR READY REFERENCE

President and Congress
President, Warren G. Harding, Ohio, salary \$75,000, with allowance for traveling expenses up to \$2,500 extra, and \$100,000 more for clerk hire and White House expenses—\$250,000 in all. (Subject to change)
Vice-President, Calvin Coolidge, Mass., salary \$12,000. President pro tem of senate, Albert H. Cummings, Iowa.
Speaker of House, Frederick H. Gillett of Mass., salary \$12,000. The 96 Senators and 435 Representatives of 67th congress receive \$7,500 salary each, with mileage extra at 20 cents a mile each way, each week, figured on distance between their homes and Washington; also \$125 extra for stationery, newspapers, etc. Each is also allowed \$3,500 a year for clerk hire. Ratio of representation, one member to each 21,817 population.
Party Division in 67th Congress: House 301 Rep., 133 Dem., 1 Soc. Senate 50 Rep., 37 Dem.

The Cabinet
Arranged in order of presidential succession: Sec'y State, Charles E. Hughes, N. Y.; Treasury, Andrew W. Mellon, Pa.; War, John W. Weeks, Mass.; Army, Gen. Harry M. Daugherty, Ohio; Postmaster-General, Will H. Hays, Ind.; Sec'y Navy, Edwin Denby, Miss.; Interior, Albert B. Fall, N. Mex.; Agriculture, Henry C. Wallace, Iowa; Commerce, Herbert C. Hoover, Calif.; Labor, James J. Davis, Pa. Salary of each \$12,000.
The Supreme Court
Chief Justice, William Howard Taft, salary \$25,000. Associate Justices, salary \$14,200 each: Jos. McKenna, Calif. (Rep.); Oliver W. Holmes, Mass. (Rep.); Wm. R. Day, Ohio, (Rep.); Willis VanDevanter, Wyo. (Rep.); Mahlon Pitney, N. J. (Rep.); James McReynolds, Tenn. (Dem.); Louis D. Brandeis, Mass. (Dem.); John H. Clarke, Okla. (Dem.).

Michigan Government
Governor, Alex. J. Groesbeck, salary, \$5,000. Lieut. Gov., Thomas Reed, salary, \$3,000. Secretary of State, Charles J. Deland, salary, \$2,500.00; State Treas., Frank E. Gorman, salary, \$2,500.00; Auditor Gen., Orin M. B. Fuller, salary \$2,500.00; Attorney Gen., Martin Miller, salary \$2,500.00; Sup't. of Public Instruction, Thomas E. Johnson, salary, \$4,000.00; State Highway Com., Frank F. Rogers, salary \$2,000.00; Senator of District, Aaron Amos, salary, \$800.00. Representative of District, David G. Locke, salary, \$800.00; Supreme Court Judges, salary \$700.00; Joseph P. Moore, Joseph H. Stone, Howard West, Grant Fellows, John W. Stone, Geo. M. Clark, John E. Bird, Nelson Sharp.
County Officers
Circuit Judge, Edward J. Moines, salary \$3,500.00; Judge of Probate, James G. Kres, salary, \$2,400.00; Sheriff, A. T. Willett, salary, fees; Clerk, Bernie Case, salary, \$1,500.00; Treas., Sully Evey, salary, \$1,000.00; Prob. Atty., Romaine Clark, salary, \$2,200.00; Register of Deeds, Chas. Heister, salary, fees; School Com., Howard Potter, salary, \$1,000.00; Circuit Court Com., Archie McCall, Wm. A. Hinkle, fees; Drain Com., Erva Laycock, salary \$1,500.00; Coroners, W. K. Ludwig, Dr. Hal G. Go.

City Government
Mayor, Chas. R. Murphy, salary, \$300.00; City Commissioners, John C. Chick, Floyd Glass, A. J. Archer, Philip Cresser, salary, \$200.00; City Manager, Wm. E. Reynolds, salary \$5,000.00; City Clerk, Francis C. Hayami, salary \$300.00; City Treasurer, D. W. Adams, salary, \$1,800.00; City At-Large, Wm. A. Hinkle, salary, \$1,200.00; Health Officer, Dr. John N. Day, salary, \$1,500.00; Chief of Police, James R. Campbell, salary \$1,750.00; Supervisors, 1st ward, Jesse E. Fuller, 2nd ward, Nicholas F. Sand, 3rd ward, Albert P. Cook, 4th ward, Joseph D. Helman, salary, \$3.00 per day each actual time.

The Strand

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY
"THE CONCERT"
Fox News Pathe Review

SATURDAY
BUCK JONES
—in—
"TO A FINISH"
Christie Comedy

SUNDAY AND MONDAY
CHARLES RAY
—in—
"TWO MINUTES TO GO"
—also—
AL ST. JOHNS
—in—
"FAST AND FURIOUS"

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY
LOIS WILSON
Presents
"TOO WISE WIVES"
Travelog Kinograms

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY
DOUGLAS MacLEAN
—in—
"THE HOME STRETCH"

Some more of that good
Vaudeville
THURSDAY NIGHT

The Expert Is The Man



who diagnoses the trouble with your car when you bring it to us to have it repaired. And the expert is the man who does the repairing after we have explained the trouble to you.

And when your car goes out of our garage, you know that it has had considerate and skillful attention.

RICHARD LODEWYK

MOVED TO FORD GARAGE

Corner Park and W. Superior

Phone 295

JANUARY SALE MONARCH COFFEE

| | |
|--------------|--------|
| 1lb Package | 35c |
| 3lb Package | \$1.00 |
| 10lb Package | \$3.20 |

| | | | |
|---------------------|-----|----------------------------------|-----|
| Kellogg Corn Flakes | 15c | 3 Bars Swift's White Soap, for | 25c |
| Good Pastry Flour | 90c | Cream of Wheat per package | 25c |
| Shredded Wheat | 25c | Beech-Nut Tobacco 3 packages for | 25c |
| Biscuit, 2 for | | | |

C.O.D. and Cash Orders Solicited. Free Delivery Service

ELLISON'S GROCERY

Telephone No. 17

Corner State and Superior

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Alma State Savings Bank

AT ALMA, MICHIGAN

at the close of business December 31st, 1921, as called for by the Commissioner of the Banking Department.

RESOURCES

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS, viz:

| | Commercial |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| a Secured by collateral | \$ 33,512.91 |
| b Unsecured | 250,771.35 |
| c Items in transit | 7,132.79 |
| Totals | 291,417.05 |

BONDS, MORTGAGES AND SECURITIES, viz:

| | Savings |
|-------------------------|------------|
| a Real Estate Mortgages | 265,124.93 |
| Totals | 265,124.93 |

RESERVES, viz:

| | Commercial |
|--|------------|
| Due from Banks in Reserve | |
| Cities | 20,108.94 |
| Exchange for clearing houses | 7,239.59 |
| Total cash on hand | 8,438.82 |
| Totals | 36,192.26 |
| | Savings |
| Due from Banks in Reserve | |
| Cities | 2,486.99 |
| U. S. Bonds and Cert. of Ind. carried as legal reserve in Savings Dept. only | 17,000.00 |
| Total cash on hand | 10,000.00 |
| Totals | 29,486.99 |

COMBINED ACCOUNTS, viz:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|------------|
| Overdrafts | 265.22 |
| Banking House | 16,750.00 |
| Furniture and Fixtures | 4,500.00 |
| Outside checks and other cash items | 4,097.62 |
| Totals | 648,134.07 |

LIABILITIES

| | |
|------------------------|-----------|
| Capital Stock paid in | 50,000.00 |
| Surplus Fund | 30,000.00 |
| Undivided Profits, net | 6,038.28 |
| Dividends Unpaid | 3,500.00 |

COMMERCIAL DEPOSITS, viz:

| | |
|--------------------------------|------------|
| Comm'l Deposits subject to ck. | 239,641.77 |
| Demand Certificates of Deposit | 25.00 |
| Certified Checks | 2.40 |
| Cashier's Checks | 1,814.70 |
| Totals | 241,483.87 |

SAVINGS DEPOSITS, viz:

| | |
|--|------------|
| Book Accts.—Subject to Savings By-Laws | 113,816.99 |
| Certificates of Deposit—Subject to Savings By-Laws | 165,794.93 |
| Totals | 279,611.92 |
| Bills Payable | 37,500.00 |
| Total | 648,134.07 |

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Gratiot, ss.

I, Karl R. Adams, cashier, of the above named bank, do solemnly swear, that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief and correctly represents the true state of the several matters therein contained, as shown by the books of the bank.

KARL R. ADAMS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of January, 1922.

H. M. Glass, Notary Public

My commission expires Nov. 24, 1925.

Correct attest:

WILLIAM A. BAHLE
DANIEL L. SHARRAR
GEO. C. PARSONS
Directors.